[THURSDAY, *December* 21, 1769. [NUMB. 1407.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 13th of Nov. 1769.
Flour at 18*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5s. 9d.	Beef per Barrel	45s od.
Flour——	18s. od.	Pork	90s. od.
Brown Bread	16s. od.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per Doz.	19s. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	64s. 0ds.	Bees Wax	1s. 9d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood	30s. od.
Molaſſes	2s. od.	Oak ditto	19s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes H M.	ſets H.	
THURSDAY	23	4	after 7 28	before 5	Yeſterday 1 Aft.
FRIDAY	24	5	7 28	5	
SATURDAY	25	6	7 28	5	
SUNDAY	26	7	7 28	5	
MONDAY	27	7	7 28	5	
TUESDAY	28	8	7 28	5	
WEDNESDAY	●	9	7 28	5	New ●

Days 9 Hours 4 Minutes.

The following Pieces, ſent for our Paper of laſt Week, which for Want of Room, we were obliged to leave out, we are ſtill deſired to inſert.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *New-York, Dec.* 12.

WHEN the Perſons entruſted with public Offices, have at any Time entertained Deſigns inconſiſtent with the public Intereſt, and which conſequently they deſired to conceal; it has ever been their Practice, to ridicule, and throw all poſſible Diſcouragement upon a Spirit of inquiry into the Reaſon of their Conduct. Whoever preſumed to ſpeculate, and judge of their Actions, was treated as officious, buſy Meddlers with other Men's Matters; as being factious, turbulent Diſturbers of the public Peace; as being not qualified to judge of ſuch Matters, and having no Buſineſs with them: And to make them odious, they are reproached with the Meanneſs of their Profeſſions or Occupations, which are ſet forth in a ridiculous Light, and treated with Deriſion and Contempt. Whenever ſuch is the Conduct of Men in public Offices, we may certainly conclude, that their Deſigns are evil, and will not bear the Light, that their Actions are ſuch as they are aſhamed or afraid to expoſe to the public Eye. Otherwiſe they never could be unwilling that the People, for whoſe Good it is the Duty of all public Officers to act, ſhould be fully acquainted and ſatisfied with every Step they take.

It is true that Men of little Knowledge, Influence or Abilities in public Affairs, have no Occaſion to neglect their Occupations, and buſy themſelves about Matters that they neither underſtand nor could be of any Service in. But the Reaſon why ſuch Perſons ſhould not act in public Affairs, is purely their Want of proper Qualifications; not becauſe they are leſs intereſted in the Event of public Meaſures, or that their Employments are diſhonourable; every Man whoſe *all* depends upon the public Welfare, is as much intereſted in it, as the firſt Nobleman; and every Man who honeſtly ſupports a Family by a uſeful Employment, is honourable enough for any Office in the State, that his Abilities are equal to. And in the great eſſential Intereſts of a Nation, which are ſo plain that every one may underſtand them,—as every Individual is intereſted, all have an equal Right to declare their Sentiments, and to have them regarded. I mention theſe Things merely to remind my fellow Citizens of their undoubted Rights, not by way of Remonſtrance to any Gentlemen in public Offices or Characters, nor to inſinuate even a Suſpicion, that their Actions or Deſigns are inconſiſtent with the Deſign of their Appointment, or that they have ever had an Intention to conceal them from the Knowledge of the People immediately concern'd in their Conduct, or to counteract or diſregard their Sentiments with Reſpect to future Meaſures.

On the Contrary, I am well aſſured, that if the People do declare their Sentiments, (as they have an undoubted Right to do) on ſome very important Matters now depending, their Declaration will not only be duly attended to, but may tend to remove any Embarraſſment that might poſſibly happen, in determining upon Subjects of ſuch great weight and Conſequence; which perhaps may have been held in ſuſpence thus long, on purpoſe to diſcover the general Sentiments of the People.

With Regard to the Troops, the Uſe of which, in this Place, has not appeared to general Satisfaction——We have had ſome wiſe noble Examples ſet us by our Siſter Colonies,——and tho' I believe there is no Diſpute but that their Conduct is univerſally approved here, yet ſome few Perſons have mentioned *one* Reaſon for our acting in a different Manner. This *only* Reaſon that ever I heard mention'd, was,——That as this Country is much diſtreſſed for want of Money or Bills for a circulating Medium of Trade, we might probably obtain a Bill for the Emiſſion of a neceſſary Quantity of Paper Currency, by tacking to it a Bill for Support of the Forces, &c. and for this Reaſon *alone* ſome have been inclined this once, to grant the ſaid Supplies. But I am fully convinced that the People in general, as much as we want an Emiſſion of Money, would much rather be without it, than obtain it upon ſuch Conditions; in which Opinion, I heartily Concur. However I ſee no Neceſſity of our either having Recourſe to ſuch an Expedient, or remaining without a neceſſary Medium of Trade. It has indeed ever been myſterious to me, that we ſhould make ſuch a Difficulty about this Matter, when the Act of Parliament relating to it, only reſtrains the Governor from giving his Aſſent to Bills for a Paper Currency, that ſhould be a legal Tender in Diſcharge of Engliſh Debts; whereas we want no ſuch Thing.—And even if the Governor ſhould refuſe his Aſſent to a Bill for the Emiſſion of a Currency to paſs among our ſelves, which the Act of Parliament does not reſtrain him from, I ſee no Reaſon why the Aſſembly might not, even without the Governor's Aſſent, give a Currency to Bills that would fully anſwer all our Purpoſes,—which might I conceive be done by a bare Reſolve of the Aſſembly —which tho' it would conſtitute no legal Tender, Yet would create a Currency that no one would refuſe. On this Occaſion I deſire you would republiſh the following Piece from one of your own Papers of the 19th July, 1764,

Which will oblige your humble Servant.
An Epiſcopalian.

AFTER conſidering the late Act of Parliament, *To prevent Paper Bills of Credit, in the Britiſh Colonies from being allow'd as a legal Tender in Payment of Money; and to prevent the legal Tender of ſuch Bills as are now ſubſiſting from being prolonged beyond the Periods limited for calling in and ſinking the ſame*, I am of Opinion, that ſuch Bills as thoſe of the Colony of Connecticut, might ſtill paſs as currently as ever, without any Breach of the Act of Parliament. For thoſe Bills appear upon the Face of them, to be nothing more than Government Obligations, to pay the Poſſeſſor ſo much Money, and to ſhow that they will be received by the Government for Debts due to it, as Money; but it is not pretended, that the Bills are themſelves Money; or that any perſon is obliged to receive them as ſuch. And yet they do by voluntary Allowance, anſwer all the Purpoſes of Money to the Colonies that emit them: Though there be no laws to oblige me to take thoſe Bills as Payment of Money, yet if I am well convinced that they will be duly diſcharged at the Time limited for Payment, and that mean while they will anſwer all the Purpoſes of Money to me, and paſs as current as Money itſelf—Though I cannot be compelled to take them, yet I ſhall take them thro' Choice, and every other perſon, for the ſame Reaſon will do the ſame. Nor will the Act of Parliament at all invalidate the Government's Obligation, which will be recovered, as well as if ſuch Act had never been made. But in order to ſupport the Credit of ſuch Bills, to make them without being a legal Tender, yet anſwer all the Purpoſes of Money, it will be neceſſary, before their Emiſſion, to appropriate a Fund amply ſufficient for their diſcharge in a ſhort and limited Time, and that they be punctually diſcharged accordingly. If this be done, I don't ſee how the Act of Parliament will prevent it, or that it was intended to do ſo. The Opinions of ſome of your more judicious Correſpondents upon this Subject may be uſeful to the publick. A. B.

Camp at Han Tepſey, Aug. 12.

ON the 6th of Auguſt the Drugoman of the porte was depoſed. The moment the Buyuch Imrohor and the new Drugoman arrived, the firſt declared Kehaia Beg, and the late Kehaia Beg was depoſed upon account of his age and infirmities.

This day (Auguſt 12.) the Kutchuk Improhor or Under-maſter of the horſe, arrived with the Hat-ſheriff to depoſe the Vizir, and to declare the Aga of the Janizaries Caimacam; which was done in an inſtant, and he took poſſeſſion until the new Vizir Moldavaing Baſhaw arrives from Cotchyn.

Warſaw, Sept. 27. We learn from the Ukraine, that ſome detatchments of Ruſſian and Poliſh troops have obliged the Haidamacks to return to their duty, after having committed many outrages; and that general Stephowſki, arriving with a corps of the troops of the crown, had reſtored peace throughout that province. We alſo learn, that this general had ordered ſeveral Greek prieſts to be taken up, ſome of whom have been put to death for exciting the Haidamacks to revolt and commit many cruelties.

The Ottoman army ſeems to be ſtruck with ſuch a pannic from the repeated ſucceſſes of the Ruſſians, and their loſs of Choczim, that it is generally believed they will not attempt to make a ſtand near Bender; but that they will retire beyond the Danube into winter-quarters. It is at leaſt certain that they will not dare enter again into Moldavia, as this province is not only entirely laid waſte, but the fortreſs of Choczim, a place of great importance, as well from his ſtrength as its ſituation, is now in the hands of the Ruſſians.

Leghorn, Sept. 22. The artillery of Baſtia has lately been tranſported to Genoa, in conſequence of a treaty concluded between France and that Republic.

LONDON,

Oct. 3. Letters from the Hague, which arrived yeſterday, mention, that advice had been received there from Negapatmam, a Dutch ſettlement on the coaſt of Coromandel, that Hyder Ali had made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Madraſs, and that an epidemical ſickneſs prevailed among his troops, who deſerted in great numbers.

Oct. 10. Such a ſpirit of freedom appears to be gather'd in moſt of the corporations of this kingdom, that at their annual election for new officers, they ſeem determined to make choice of thoſe gentlemen only whoſe conduct has proved them to be ſteady friends to their country.

The Devonſhire petition is very ſpirited, and contains the ſame prayer with that from the county of York, *a diſſolution of parliament*. Among other things the gentlemen of Devonſhire ſay, "We preſume moſt gracious Sovereign, to add our ſupplications to our fellow ſubjects, that your Majeſty would graciouſly attend to their complaints. Permit not yourſelf, Sire, to be deluded by wicked and groundleſs inſinuations, that they proceed from faction or diſaffection. We preſume to aſſure your Majeſty, that they flow from the pureſt zeal for your Majeſty's honour and ſafety, and are the ſentiments of the beſt wiſhers to the perpetuity of the throne in your Majeſty's royal houſe, and the privileges of the ſubject, ſo inſeparably connected with your Majeſty's right to the crown. We acknowledge with them your Majeſty's paternal regard to the welfare of your ſubjects. We with anguiſh lament that the fruits of ſo many royal virtues ſhould be blaſted with evil and pernicious counſels. We were willing to ſpare your royal breaſt the pain it muſt neceſſarily feel from the repeated cries and complaints of your ſubjects, waiting with patience and in ſilence for the moſt deſirable of all conſtitutional remedies, the interpoſition of a free and uninfluenced parliament. But we can no longer entertain ſuch hopes of redreſs, as by the arts and practices of your Majeſty's ſervants an undue and dangerous aſcendancy has been gained over the Houſe of Commons; and they have been prevailed upon to reject the choice of a member, not ineligible by the laws of this kingdom, and to declare another duly elected, though confeſſedly with the minority of votes, whereby a great and populous country is deprived of its

privilege of representation, and the fundamental relation between the elector and the elected is totally cancelled and destroyed. This precedent so subversive, of the first of all privileges, the right of electing our own representatives in parliament, extinguishes all our hopes of parliamentary redress. In all humility, therefore, we supplicate your Majesty, &c."

After Mr. Beckford had made several apologies for his inability to serve the office of Lord Mayor from his age and infirmity, the Livery still persisted in their intreaties to him to accept of it, and it was ecchoed from every side of the hall, *Mr. Beckford, assist to save your country*

Oct. 16. It is confidently asserted, that many material alterations both in the measures, and members of administration are now upon the carpet, though they will not be promulgated until the meeting of the parliament.

It is talked of abroad, that the premier hath advised a great personage to send for the E—l of C——m, to ask his opinion with respect to some of the petitions, and also to request his assistance in some part of the ministry.

The above circumstance is said to be done with a design to accomplish a separation between the three brothers; but we hear, they are determined firmly to unite in the ensuing session.

Oct. 17. Yesterday at noon there was a very respectable and numerous meeting of the Electors of the borough of Southwark at the Town-hall, pursuant to a printed notice to that purpose, dated October 6th.

'The meeting opened precisely at twelve o'clock, when Councellor Grace said; 'it was necessary, previous to 'business, to elect a Chairman, and that as Edward Stevens, Esq; had many times presided in that place, with 'satisfaction to his constituents, and dignity to himself, 'he humbly moved he should be now requested to take 'the Chair'. This motion being seconded, and universally approved of, Mr. Stevens took the Chair.——Mr. Grace then got up a second time, and observed, 'that 'as the determination in the House of Commons, in respect to Mr. Wilkes, was principally the business of 'this meeting, he begged that Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. 'might explain such particulars as he knew relative to 'that affair'—Sir Joseph then came forward, and explained very particularly the whole proceedings of Mr. Wilkes expulsion: he observed, 'that the freedom of election 'was so openly violated at this time, that one of his Majesty's ministers was hardy enough, in publick, to declare, that any person who should oppose Mr. Wilkes '(provided he had but five voices) should be the sitting 'member, the reasons (he remarked) that were given 'for his expulsion were futile and evasive to the last degree, as the two instances, urged as precedents, proved, 'rather than denyed the point in question---as one of the 'candidates was disqualified from sitting, though having 'a majority of votes, because he was in the collection of 'excise, there being a positive act of Parliament against it; 'and the other not having a proper qualification.---if 'then (continues Sir Joseph) your rights Gentlemen, are 'thus torn from you, we may soon expect to find a 'House of Commons trouble themselves no longer in 'collecting the suffrages of the Freemen, but *elect themselves*, he therefore recommended to them, as the most 'effectual method of redress, to petition his Majesty for a 'dissolution of the present parliament."

Sir Joseph spoke about half an hour, and his speech met with universal approbation.---After he had concluded, Mr. Stevens the Chairman rose; He observed, 'That after what his worthy friend had said; there was 'little left for him to say; he therefore would not engross 'their time; and only begged leave to remark, that a 'great deal of time had hitherto been thrown away in 'instructing their members, which *in part* availed nothing; and that therefore, as the case was now so critical, he advised them *not to sit with arms across, crying, 'Lord have mercy upon us*, but rouse themselves into action, and at once address the Throne as the only method 'left them.'

After he had concluded this exordium, he asked their permission to read to them a petition, which was drawn up, he said, with great circumspection, by several eminent gentlemen, which being immediately assented to, and called for, he read it, and is to the following purport.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

"WE *the loyal inhabitants of the antient town and borough of Southwark, beg leave with all humility to approach your royal person, and with hearts full of gratitude acknowledge the various blessings we have enjoyed under the illustrious house of Hanover.*

"*The benefits that we, and these nations in general have received by the glorious revolution, were great and invaluable; yet, notwithstanding these blessings, they were far from being secured to us till the succession was established in your royal house; under them our privileges and liberties received extension and permanency, and the constitution in general its happy* fiat. *We are likewise sensible of the many gracious benefits that we have more immediately received from your Majesty's paternal care and affection.*

"*But we should think ourselves still wanting in duty and affection to the best of Kings, if we did not beg leave to acquaint him, that he has got about his royal person, many evil and pernicious Councellors, who, unmindful of the good of their country, have been for some time practising every method that is subversive of our excellent constitution The particulars would be too tedious at present to trouble your Majesty with; we shall therefore adhere but to one point, which we trust, from the consideration of your Majesty's usual goodness, need only be mentioned to be complied with.*

"*The point we complain of is the deprivation of the right of election; a right that is so interwoven in the constitution, that it cannot be diminished without tearing it up by the roots; that this is a grievance we labour under at present, in common with all Englishmen, the world is witness to, in the case of the county of Middlesex, when, contrary to every right of liberty, a person, not having more than a fifth of the voices of the people,* elected, *and the representative of our free choice* expelled.

"*We therefore, having no further Dependance on a body of people, who could act so diametrically opposite to the freedom and rights of Englishmen, throw ourselves entirely on your Majesty; humbly requesting their speedy dissolution, as the most effectual means to restore our happy constitution to its pristine vigour.*"

This was received with the loudest acclamations of applause, and assented to, after it had been twice read over. The Chairman then proposed, that there should be committees appointed in the different parishes, to wait on those who could not have an opportunity of signing it, this was likewise assented to; and after a vote of thanks was given to Sir Joseph Mawby, and Edward Stephens, Esq; the Chairman, the business of the day was concluded.

Yesterday at noon, Mess. Townsend and Sawbridge, the two Sheriffs, went to Hick's hall with their grand carriages, and rich liveries, and sat some time on the bench, and at going away were accompanied with the greatest acclamations of the populace.

Private Letters from Petersburg mention that an ambassador from the Hague was soon expected there on a treaty of importance now in agitation between the states general and her imperal Majesty of all the Russias.

Peter Flutter, Esq; is elected mayor of Guildford, in Surrey, in the room of the right Hon. George Onslow.

The demand of the article of White Lead is now so prodigious abroad and the price given for it by the exporters, so much beyond that of the consumers at home, that the latter cannot now procure any; and almost all the journeymen house painters, are, in consequence, at this time, out of work.—The general price of White-Lead, not above a year since, was only from thirty to thirty-six shillings an hundred; and now the colourmen cannot procure it of the makers even at three pounds.

A letter from Aylesbury, October 12.

"The signing of our country petitions goes on with great rapidity, there being 1600 names to it, which is already a great majority."

The following particulars of the success of the Russians over the Turks, on the Banks of the Neister, have been communicated by express from Petersburg to the Russian Minister; and may be depended on, coming from unexceptionable authority.

Besides the first action, of which some particulars have been given, of the defeat and destruction of sixteen thousand men of the Ottoman army, which passed the Neister, and had their communication interrupted by the failure of their bridge, another body of sixty thousand, who crossed that river afterwards, were attacked and repulsed with great loss. This occasioning great discontent in the Turkish Army, the Russians took advantage of the opportunity, and crossed the Neister; and attacking the enemy's camp, forced it, causing a total dispersion of the whole body, and gained possession of the camp.

The slaughter of the Turks in the above-mentioned action, is exceeding great, and computed at no less than twenty thousand men, the number of prisoners is proportionable. The Russians have gained a great quantity of cannon and stores, besides a very large booty of other kinds.

The rout of the Turks was followed by the immediate taking of Choczim: Of which fortress together with its artillery, stores, &c. the Ruffians were in actual possession, when the expresses, which brought this intelligence, came away.

Oct. 18. M. De Passow, the Danish General in this kingdom, has received orders dated the 3d inst. to signify, that "the King of Denmark will, without delay, take all necessary measures and precautions to secure the navigation of his subjects and his flag in the Mediterranean; and that the intended succours may soon be expected.

BASSETERRE, (*in St. Christophers*) *October* 11.

On the 28th of September last the sloop Oratava, Richard Bissel, master, was run away with from Old Road, by Constant Church Trevet, merchant, Amos Dresser, mate, James Purse, John Clarke, Jonathan Braman, William Holloway, mariners, and Peter, a Coracoa Negro; after confining the master, they made sail for St. Eustatia, where they landed 20 Spaniards, and immediately stretched away for St. Martin's; at their arrival there, after robbing the master of his papers, &c. they forced him into the boat, and put him ashore at Cay Bay; the pirates instantly put out to sea.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina.)

Nov. 9. At a meeting of the general committee on Tuesday last, and an adjournment thereof to Yesterday several matters of importance respecting the general agreement entered into by the inhabitants of this province on the 22d day of July last, were taken into consideration; and a committee of inspection appointed, whose particular business it will be, to see such Goods stored or re-shipped, (at the Option of the importers) as may be brought here contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said agreement. It was at the same time agreed, that the general committee do meet on Tuesday in every week.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that Mr. Thomas Eveleigh, who arrived here last Sunday, has readily agreed, that the goods which he imported in the Flora Captain Carter, from Bristol, shall be re-shipped or stored: and that Mr. Andrew Marr, has done the same, in regard to a consignment of goods by the Brigantine Matty, arrived yesterday from Glasgow.

The subscribers to the resolutions are so conscious of the justness of their proceedings, that they appear determined to adhere to them; and have not only refused to purchase some slaves lately arrived from Pensacola, but also rejected a parcel of rice, offered for sale, belonging to a gentleman on John's island, who is said to be a non-subscriber.

"The few interested individuals in the colonies of Rhode-island and Georgia, who have hitherto misled those unhappy colonies by skim'd-milk reasonings, which has been attempted even in our province, we hear, have begun to lose so much of their influence, as to be under no small apprehensions of being gibbetted (in fame) to rot and stink under the noses of their countrymen as a mark of public infamy and warning, to those who shall endeavour to counteract the designs of society in favour of liberty.—If oppression (according to Solomon) maketh a wise man mad, what a pity it is that it cannot teach Fools wisdom."

It is whispered, and credited by many, that our intercourse in trade with the colonies of Rhode-Island and Georgia, will soon, in a great measure be discontinued, 'till they have resolution enough to clothe themselves in the humble dress of public virtue, preferably to the chains of oppression, or dirty Allurements of self-interest, at the expence of their neighbours.

Nov. 14. Advices from Pensacola, inform us that General O'Reyley hath actually near four thousand regular troops under his command; he has prohibited all trade with British subjects and it is said behaves in every instance very imperiously. He has seized several of the former inhabitants who were most active in driving away M. Ulloa These advices add, that if any of the French intend to leave the country they will not be permitted to carry any thing with them.

On Thursday the last of the transport schooners with the 21st regiment sailed for St. Augustine.

Letters from Augusta advise that the Honourable John Stuart, Esq; Superintendant of Indian affairs had concluded the Congress with the Creeks and Cherokees, very much to his own satisfaction, as well as that of the traders and Indians, who were all set out on their return home.

Thursday last, 9th instant, being a clear day except some flying clouds, MERCURY was observed in the Sun's Disk by several Gentlemen here. A Correspondent who diligently watched the beginning, and ascertained the apparent time, from sundry Altitudes of the Sun taken during the Transit, found the first Contact to happen at Charlestown 2 h. 19 m. 15 s. P. M. being something sooner than expected, and says the difference is agreeable to observations he made above three months ago, from some of the eclipses of Jupiter's first Satellite, from which he concludes Charlestown to be something more than five hours fifteen minuets west of London.

Nov. 16. Though Rice is much wanting to complete the cargoes of some Vessels now loading; yet, we are informed, that the parcel mentioned in our last, remains unsold to this day; and that it has been returned to the factor who offered to dispose of it, by one House which did not at first know it belonged to a Non-subscriber.

Since our last another parcel of European goods arrived in the Ship Britannia from Glasgow; which the Gentleman to whom it was consigned, agreed should be stored, agreeable to the resolutions he had signed.

Nov. 20. Since our last his Majesty's 9th regiment, under the command of Major Thomas Whitemore, arrived here from St. Augustine, on board four of the small vessels which carried the 21st regiment there, and immediately embarked in the ships which are to proceed with them to Cork.

One of the schooners with the 21st regiment was lost about 40 miles N. of St. Augustine. No lives were lost.

Mr. Goodacre of the 9th Regiment was not killed in a duel with a Gentleman from Pensacola, formerly mentioned, but with Mr, G—— of the same regiment, who remains there to take his trial. The deceased declared himself the aggressor, and that his antagonist was not in the least blameable.

Oct. 26. There was a meeting of the general committee on Tuesday last; in Consequence of which we hear, no tanned leather will be exported for some Months, as we are to expect no more saddlery or shoes from abroad, besides what were ordered before the 22d of July last, till the American Revenue Acts are repealed. The next meeting of said committee will be on tuesday the 7th of November—the day to which the General Assembly of the Province stands prorogued.

Nov. 30. The Heart of Oak, from London, which arrived here the 30th of October, brought in upwards of 700 Packages of British goods purchased and shipped before our resolutions were known in England, or countermanding Orders received; the Flora, from Bristol, above 400; and the Active, from London, about 220, under the same circumstances, except some which are agreed to be stored: But the Polly and Betsey, one of the last arrived; has brought only 50; and the Carolina Packet (*which always used to come out full*, and is the last from London) only 64; and it is remarkable, that none of these contain goods for sale, except 12 boxes of pipes, 2 chests, and 2 bales, ordered long before our resolutions were entered into. A proof that our merchants are as resolved to sacrifice their private interest to the public good, as those of any other colony, or the other inhabitants of this.—Some packages of goods are also brought, in the several late vessels from Scotland, and one from Hull, but they appear chiefly as *Consignments tole*

Captains; such as ought to be stored, conformable to our agreement, no doubt will.

The Rice mentioned in our last, belonging to a *Non-Subscriber at George-Town*, we are informed, remains in store, still unsold; Other Non-Subscribers, not meeting with purchasers for theirs, have shipped, and are shipping it off.

Another parcel of rice, belonging to a non-subscriber at George-Town, has since been offered for sale, and rejected, as not *Merchantable* according to the said resolutions.

The preamble to, and the resolutions entered into by the people of Rhode-Island on the 30th of last Month, respecting non importation, Oeconomy, &c. are nearly the same as those of this province.

B O S T O N, *December* 11.

'Tis said a vessel is arrived from Falmouth, and brings the following account, ——That Governor Bernard was called to an account, to answer his charge against the *better sort* of people of this his Majesty's ancient and loyal province. That the Russian fleet, consisting of 15 capital ships, and a number of transports, were arrived in the Channel of England; and that the French were fitting out a large fleet at Toulon, in order its tho't to intercept them in the spring: That a Corsican Priest had rallied all those brave islanders, who still adhered to their liberties, gave battle to, and entirely routed the French; and when they came to bury their dead, they found a number of heroine dress'd in men's cloaths, who fell in the glorious cause of liberty.——And, That there was as great a parliamenteering in many parts of England, as if the parliament was actually dissolved.

By Captain Hussey, just arrived from Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, we are informed, that the Sardinians are very uneasy about their new neighbours the French, since their conquest of Corsica, being apprehensive, before long of sharing the same fate.

December 14. By the late letters from England, written by persons of character and the best intelligence, we are advised. That, notwithstanding all that has been said & industriously circulated of the Non-importation of British goods into America having no effect, the great manufacturing towns in England, such as Woolverhampton, Birmingham, &c. very sensibly feel the agreement of our merchants, and complain of those who reduced us to the necessity of those measures; some of them say the redress would now come too late; their labouring people began to hanker after the good cheap living and freedom of America; and many of them would never be easy till they got there.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 14.

Extract of a letter from London, September 29.

"*I have been talking with a Gentleman well acquainted with American affairs, and am sorry to tell you, that so far from truth was the report you mention, that we are rather of opinion, the revenue acts will not be repealed at all, at least not in so full a manner, as to answer any good purpose. Indeed the prospect is very unfavourable, both for the people here, and in the colonies. We have been, and still are, blind to our truest interest, and when too late, shall discover how much we have been in the wrong.*"

From St. Christophers we learn, that on the 24th of October, seven members of the General Assembly of that island, having, on some debate, quitted the house in an abrupt and indecent manner, were ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms: That on their refusal to make submission to the house, they were committed to the common goal, where they were confined five days, after which they were expelled the house, and discharged from their imprisonment: That on their coming out of the prison, a great concourse of people assembled in the pasture, where a large bonfire was made, in which they burnt two effigies: And that on the 17th of November, came on the election of four members for the parish of St. George, Bassaterre, in the room of the expelled members, when the same Gentlemen were re-elected without opposition, to the great joy of the freeholders, who gave an elegant entertainment on the occasion.

By Capt. Peter from Lisbon, we learn, that Captain Mackey, from this port, arrived at that place, after a passage of 72 days, having been boarded by an Algerine; but, upon searching his papers, they let him go, without taking any thing from him; and after his arrival was obliged to perform quarantine. On the 19th of October, in lat. 31:31, long. 18, he spoke a sloop, Capt. Alboy, from New-York from Madeira, 30 days out.

Capt. Weeks, arrived here from Lisbon, on the 4th of October, in lat. 38, long. 10:50, was brought to by an Algerine Xebeck, who ordered him to hoist out his boat, when the mate and four hands went on board, and on producing their pass, they demanded a quadrant, spy-glass, some sugar, tea and rum, and kept one of his hands as hostage till the boat went for the above articles, after which they suffered him to proceed on his voyage: And on the 7th, in lat. 36:24, long. 14:16, he was chased from 6 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, by a ship, which, from her behaviour, they took to be a Turk, but he luckily got clear of her.

The snow Betsey, Capt. Barber, from Lisbon, is ashore a little to the southward of our Capes, full of water; her cargo of salt washed away, and it is feared she is bilged.

N E W - Y O R K, December 21.

The 6th Instant a Session of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, ended at Burlington, during which Session, Twenty-six Acts passed, which were assented to by the Governor, and the Assembly prorogued to meet next at Perth-Amboy: Among those Acts passed are, *An Act for the Support of the Government: An Act for striking £. 100,000, in Bills of Credit*,—with a Suspending Clause 'till his Majesty's Pleasure is known:—*An Act to settle the Quotas of the several Counties: An Act for the Trial of Causes under Ten Pounds: An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors: An Act for supplying the Barracks: An Act against Horse-Stealing: An Act to regulate the Ferries: An Act for the Preservation of Oysters: An Act for the Preservation of Deer*; and, *An Act to lay a Duty on Negroes imported.*

We hear that the Honourable GEORGE DUNCAN LUDLOW, Esq; is appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Colony, in the Room of the Hon. William Smith, Esq; deceased.

The Prisoners at the New Gaol, beg Leave to return their most sincere Thanks to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell, for the many Favours they have for a long Time received from them also: and they beg Pardon of these Gentlemen for not having before now made their grateful Acknowledgements.

(Although the following extract of a letter from Bristol, has been already inserted in this paper, Republication is requested for the good of the public.) Bristol, October 4, 1769.

"For the benefit of shippers in general, pray make the following circumstance public.—An Act of parliament was long since made for allowing the importation of pig and bar iron from America duty free; and in it is expressly said, that all pig and bar iron so imported must be *stamped with a mark denoting the colony or place it was made at*: In failure of such mark, must pay a duty. Pig iron always comes home marked,—but bar iron rarely does; yet, owing to the officers not recollecting said act, has till lately, passed without notice; but will not do so any more, as they are now apprized of it:—Therefore all bar iron *must be stamped*, or will pay a duty of *26s.* per ton."

We hear that *Andrew Eliot, Andrew Oliver, Charles Moris, and Jared Ingersol* Esqrs; commissioners for settling the boundary line between the colonies of New-York and New Jersey, met at Hartford, in Connecticut, the 10 instant, according to adjournment when the agents of both colonies offered to enter their appeals; but there not being a sufficient number of commissioners to constitute a court, those present ordered the appeals to be lodged with the clerk of the court, and gave the agents severally a Certificate of their having tendered the same at the time and place appointed; and then adjourned to meet at New-York the 4th day of July next.

Next Sunday morning, will be preached in the French Church, a Charity Sermon for the Benefit of the Poor of that Congregation.

Tuesday the 12th Inst. the Ship New-York, Capt. Haight, sailed for London; and it blew so hard when he got off the Hook, that he could not land his Pilot.

The same Day, and at the same time, the Ship Albany, Captain Richards, sailed for London also: His Pilot, William Brown, left the Ship off the Hook in a small Skiff, in order to fetch the Shore, but as he has not since been heard of, 'tis imagined he must have perished, as his Craft was very small, and a heavy Sea run in the Bay,

Thursday last the Ship Dutches of Gordon, Capt. Wynn, sailed for London likewise.

Sunday last sailed from hence, the Hariot Packet, Captain Oak, for Falmouth; Captain Keith, for Newry; and Captain Sinclair, for Madeira.

Thomas Austin, lately arrived at Newbury, near Boston from Hispaniola is committed to Gaol there on his confessing himself one of the Crew of the Ship Black Prince, Hawkins, Master, who sailed from Bristol for Africa the 8th of December last, and on the 30th of January following 30 of the Crew, rose upon the Captain and Officers, gave them the Boat, and set them adrift. (Mr. Austin was Companion to some of the Seamen that went to England with Captain Wynn last Spring.)

Extract of a Letter from Pensacola, dated Nov. 10.

"In my last I sent you a List of the French Inhabitants at New Orleans, which General O'Riely had confined as Rebels; since which they have had their Trials, and sentenced as follows, which was put in Execution about 10 Days ago, viz. Le Frenier, Attorney General; De Marquiz, De Noyant Officers and Knights of St. Lewis; Pierre Carresse, and Pettit—Merchants, shot. De Mazant, Garie Doussett, Poupett, Miller, Sen. and Millet, Jun. to be be confined for 10 Years in the Moro; and Foucalt, the Intendant, sent Prisoner to France."

Last Night arrived the Ship Countess of Donegal, Capt. Pym, in 6 Weeks from Dublin. On the Passage, Lat. 34, 12, Lon. 73, Capt. Pym spoke a Sloop, Capt. Himm, from North-Carolina, bound to Jamaica all well. The public Papers by Capt. Pym contain nothing remarkable. He reports, that Sir Henry Littleton was appointed Governor of New York.

Last Friday Night one Thomas Branagan, a Barber, born in this City, who had for some Time been in an ill State of Health, having obtained Leave of the Hostler in the General's Stable, to lie down in the Hay, was next Morning found there dead.——The Jury brought in their Verdict, that he died a natural Death.

A few Days ago two Women of ill Fame, having a Quarrel, one of them beat the other, who was with Child, so violently, that it occasioned a Miscarriage, and the Death of the Child

Mr. PRINTER, *New-York Dec.* 20.

WHEREAS it is become a common Talk all over Town, that the Church Party and all their Friends are generally willing and desirous that Money may be granted for the Troops, as proposed by the Bill now depending before the House of Assembly; I therefore think it my Duty to declare that I am well assured it is as entirely disagreeable to the Generality of the Members of the Church of England in this City, that any Money should be granted towards the Support of the Troops, as to any other Denomination whatsoever, as will be abundantly evident, if Time is allowed to lay the Matter properly before them and take their Deliberate Sentiments upon it.

The Emission of Paper Currency would indeed be very acceptable, if it can be obtain'd without submitting to an Imposition equally unconstitutional as the Stamp-Act and founded upon the very same Principles. But if we cannot, without giving up our Rights, obtain the Money, God forbid that we should desire it upon such Terms. But where is the Necessity of making such Conditions in order to obtain the Money?

If the Governor has a Mind to oblige us, it is certain he can pass a Bill for the Emission of a Paper Currency, without the least Contradiction to the Act of Parliament, which only restrains him from the Emission of Paper Money, that shall be a legal Tender in Discharge of English Debts, which is a Use to which we do not want to apply it.

The Reason given for the last Grant of Money for the Troops was, that as an Act for suspending our Legislature, unless we complied with the Requisition, was in Force at the Time of the former Grants, which was then expired, it gave us an Opportunity of shewing that we did not before act by Constraint, and hoped that our free Grant would be an Inducement to Repeal the Acts we complain'd of, but, if our Complaisance should not have that Effect, we would grant no more.——neither of these Reasons for the present Grant now exist. We have shewn our Complaisance, by a free Gift, and yet the oppressive Acts are not repealed nor do I think they ever will be, so long as our Complaisance continues.—But I have not Room here to mention the many weighty Reasons against the Grant, that occur to me, which I am certain are sufficient to make us unanimous against it, if Time and Opportunity is allow'd us to consider it and declare our Sentiments. I am, &c.

A Member of the Church of England.

Mr HOLT.

I am one of your Customers and expect therefore you will comply with my Request the easier in giving the following Remonstrations a Place in your useful Paper; which will for ever oblige

Your Humble Servant.

Cart and Horse-street, TASTE.
Dec. 16th 1769.

Mr. HOLT,

I DINED Yesterday in the Environs of this City, at an Eighteen-penny Ordinary, and was not a little surprised to find it resorted by a Number of Gentlemen of Distinction, who put me so much out of Countenance, that I could not make a hearty Meal.

Mr. HOLT, Please to inform me through the Channel of your Paper, whether them Gentlemen do it by Way of Oeconomy or to imitate me who am, Your constant Friend,

Cart and Horse street, TASTE.
Dec. 16th 1769.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Speedwell, Smith, from Boston; Sally, Fosley, Maryland; Sally, Schermerhorne, South-Carolina; Wolfe, Hussey, Nantucket. Brig Ranger, Gilbert, St. Thomas, Two Friends, Webley, St. Eustatia. Ship Aaron, Holmes, Rhode-Island,

OUTWARD.

Sloop Polly, Holt, for St Augustine; Swift, Turner, Turks-Island; Speedwell, Smith, Boston; Pitt, Cumming, and Betsy, Lightbourn, St. Croix; Sea Flower, Thomas, Grenades; Sea Flower, Hegeman; and Sally Van Voorhis, Dominica; William and Elizabeth, Lacroix, St. Lucea, Charles, Candell, Hispaniola, Brig Oswego, Mercier, Gibraltar; Venus, Betton, Dublin. Schooner Polly, Newton, New-Providence. Ship Aaron, Holmes, Bristol. Snow Hamborugh Packet, Geary, Madeira.

CLEARED.

Schooner Neptune, Rathbun, to North-Carolina; Mary, M'Kaller; and Sloop Polly, Houston, Coracoa; St Andrew, Sinclair Madeira; Sally and Polly, Rhodes Rhode-Island; Bentham, Alberson, Philadelphia; John, Anderson, St. Croix; Sally, Crenell, Africa. Brig Conway, Keith, Newry; Jupiter, Byers, Dublin and Liverpool. Ship Enterprise, Boyd, Barcelona.

At PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-Morrow,
At the Coffee-House, between 12 and 1 o'Clock, will be disposed of,——

ALL the Standing and Running Rigging, together with the Sails, Anchors Cables, Hausers, &c. &c belonging to the Brig

H E L E N,

Also, at the same Time will be disposed of, the Hull of the said Brig, with her Masts, Yards, Spars, &c. as they lie on Barnagat Beach, and her Long Boat, left in the Care of a Man there, with a new Yawl belonging to her, now at the Ship Yards.

JOHN VAN CORTLANDT,
HAS FOR SALE,

SNUFF in Bladders by the Cask.
Double, middling, single and lump refined Sugars.
Sugar Candy, by the Box.
Powdered Sugar, and clarified bright brown Sugars. 7 10

WANTED,

A Good Cook, who can be well recommended, will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 7 10

FREEMAN's POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year 1770, lately published, contains, besides what is usually contain'd in the Months, Eclipses, Common Notes, Names and Characters of the Planets, &c. The following Particulars, viz. Names and Ages of the Royal Family, and of all the Monarchs in Europe.

List of the Council, General Assembly, Judges and other Officers in New-York and New-Jersey. Officers of the City of New-York, also of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, Custom-House, Post-Office, &c.

Admiralty Judges of Appeal, with their Jurisdiction and inferior Judges. Courts, and Quakers general Meetings, in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Forces and Military Officers in America. Table of Coins, as they pass in England, New-York, Philadelphia, New-England and Quebec. Table of Interest at 7 per Cent. a Method of calculating Interest at any Rate. Tide and Expence Table; Table to regulate Time; Table to know the Wantage in Casks of all Sizes; Rules for Measuring Timber and Boards of all Sizes and Shapes. Rules for judging of the Weather; Names and Reigns of all the King's of England; English Governors in America; Packet Boats from New-York to Falmouth, with the Times of making up the Mails; Stages and Rates of Passage and Carriage, between New-York and Philadelphia.

Table of Postage to all Places, Laws of the Post-Office. Table of Roads throughout all the English Dominions in America, with the Distances sumed up, and the Postage to all Places where Posts are established.

POET'S CORNER.

NIGHT.

By Night the Athiest half believes a God.

NOW Night resumes her sway o'er half the globe,
And wearied Nature wears her sable robe!
The busy world's in chains of darkness bound,
And awful silence reigns supreme around;
The distant bell from yonder lofty tow'r,
With echoing voice, proclaims the solemn hour;
The Shepherds now retire to soft repose,
And balmy sleep their heavy eye-lids close;
The fleecy flock have left the flowry plains,
And chaunting birds now cease their evening strains;
The Willow weeping o'er the mossy shore,
And verdant fields their beauty lost, deplore.
Now from her thatch'd abode the screeching owl,
With barking mastiffs joins the midnight howl.
But see!———
Fair Cynthia's lamp break thro' the shades of Night,
And o'er the earth extend her borrow'd light!
Awake, my soul! on Contemplation rise,
And view the matchless glories of the skies.
The moon, the stars, unnumbred as they shine,
O'er heaven's high arch proclaim a God divine;
Awake to joy, and laud his sacred name,
And to the world his wonderous works proclaim,
That when this solemn scene of Night is o'er,
And mortal man shall sleep in dust no more,
I may ascend to yon' celestial throne,
And, by ascending, gain a glorious crown.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 26th Day of December next, on the Premises.

SQUIRE's POINT FORGE, situate in the province of New-Jersey, in the county of Sussex, on Muskenitung river, which affords great plenty of water in the driest seasons, which may be discovered by the number of water works erected thereon, perhaps not inferior to any in the province: There is on the premises, a large well built forge with three fires and one hammer, the walls laid in lime and sand; a good grist mill and saw mill joining one end of the forge dam, two coal houses, capable of containing several hundred loads of coal; a large framed dwelling house, two stories high, four rooms, and a large entry on the upper floor, completely finished, the lower story built of stone, with a cellar kitchen, store and other convenient cellars; a good palled garden, stables, and a number of out houses for workmen,—about 1800 acres of land, great part of which is well timber'd, with sundry improvements thereon, in a thick inhabited healthy part of the country, not far distant from several furnaces. The works will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, the whole being in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the conditions, at the time and place, where due attendance will be given. 6 9

New-Jersey, Nov. 20th, 1769.

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

Have for SALE,

THE very best of Sleds for two Horses, made in Esopus, and shod with Swedes Iron.
Excellent Albany Peas, for sowing or Families Use.
Nails, by the Cask or less Quantity. Also,
An Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware.
Skates.—German Steel, Refin'd Iron, Pots and Ketttles, &c. &c. 6 9

The Method used in French Flanders,
Of raising and preparing

FINE FLAX,

For making the finest of
Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks and Laces,
(Lately discovered in Great Britain,
and much encouraged there)

BEING the most profitable article of agriculture that ever was produced in any country, both as it is a certain and inexhaustable source of wealth to the farmer, and of national advantage,—is recommended in the strongest manner, to the notice and trial of the gentleman and farmers in North America,—at first to make experiments by small quantities, and when they have acquired the art of proper management, it is supposed the great profits alone, will be a sufficient inducement to increase the quantity; and tho' the process requires great care, and is tedious and troublesome, yet the prodigious advantages will make ample compensation,—the flax when properly managed and of the best kind, being worth in Flanders 6s sterling a pound, in the stalks, and when spun, from 16s. to £.5 sterling a pound; so that one good crop is worth more than the value of the ground it grows on. In Great Britain the most difficult circumstance that attends raising this flax, is the want of brush to cover it on the ground where it grows. But the great plenty of brush in America, entirely prevents this difficulty, and there is the strongest inducements for every one who has opportunity, at least to make the experiment.

☞ *The whole process of raising and managing this flax is inserted in Freeman's New-York Almanack for the year 1770.*

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

The most violent

TOOTH-ACH,

Cured in a few Minutes, without Drawing,

[No Cure no Pay.]

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate ease in the TOOTH-ACH, and cures all disorders in the mouth or gums, and in a few days using will fasten the teeth if ever so loose, and with a little continuance will perfectly cure the scurvy in the gums.

It likewise preserves the teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decaying from becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, and causes a large discharge of all scorbutical humours lodged in the gums, which destroy the teeth.

By applying this tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all kinds of swellings in the cheek, or pain in the ear, and it is an absolute cure for the head ach, it ever so violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic pains in any part of the body.

This valuable tincture is prepared and sold in bottles at one Dollar each, with particular directions for using it, at Mr. Davan's Breeches-maker, near the Fly-Market New-York, by Mr. Hamilton, Surgeon-Dentist and operator for the teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the teeth, and displaces all superfluous teeth and stumps with the greatest ease and safety, and makes and sets in artificial teeth from one single tooth to a whole set, in so nice a manner that they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those ladies and gentlemen who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, have now an opportunity, of having natural and artificial put in with dispatch and secrecy, and in such a manner as to be of real use, ornament and service for many years, without giving the least pain to the patient, which is too often the case, owing to the want of judgment in the operator; and will set in artificial teeth at two Dollars a tooth and cure the poor, afflicted with the tooth ach, gratis, every morning from eight to ten.

THIS is to give Notice, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of James Holmes, Lumber Merchant, late of this City deceas'd, to pay the same to the Subscribers; and also, all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Accounts by the 30th of this Instant, to us, who will attend at the Store House of the said James Holmes. 6 9

New-York 14th Dec. 1769. } ABNER HOLMES, and ELISHA LAURENA, } Administ'rs.

TEETH.

THERE are many erroneous operators for the teeth, who believe, and frankly confess the operation to be dangerous, yet dare to undertake it, particularly to fasten the teeth that are loose, to fill up the decay'd ones, and prevent them from aching any more, and to polish the same, and make them equal to the sound ones in strength, service, and sight:—But the daily, and just exclamations of those ladies and gentlemen, that have had the misfortune to suffer the most excrutiating pains under such operators, and the exorbitant prices thereof, will sufficiently evince to the public, that all such operators are, in a word, worse than pick-pockets or thieves: For a person had much better loose a little money, or an handkerchief, than their teeth at any time; because the former will not do, and supply the many unspeakable uses and services of the latter; for many of those operators have, by their operations, spoiled the whole set of teeth. Teeth are not of that small importance that many imagine; the right eye or the right hand, is not of greater importance nor of more value to many than their teeth. The loss of the teeth may be, and are greviously lamented by those that have lost any, particularly for the following uses they were of, and for which uses they were intended by the maker of them; namely, to produce the essence of food to the palate, to receive and to remit at sundry times the air which is the pendulum of life, by which we move; which must work regularly, otherwise we are disordered, and sickness ensues; which is often the case when there is a gap in the teeth, because the air goes in and comes out too fast, which disorders the stomach. The loss of teeth are by none more miss'd than by orators, and public speakers and singers, for without the teeth we cannot speak articulately. The teeth likewise greatly beautify the lower part of the face, in keeping the cheeks and lips in their proper position; and oft times ladies in particular, are afraid and asham'd to speak and laugh in public, for fear of shewing their defects in their teeth, and speech: These truths none will gainsay. Since then from what is above mentioned, it is evident, that it is absolutely necessary for us to have the number of teeth which was given to us, which generally consists of 32, and to keep them as clean as a young child's, otherwise they disorder the stomach by the filth and scales contracted, and often causes a stinking breath, and the tooth-ach; and the same will, in that case, soon decay and be of none effect. Touching the whole of this operation, to prove that I do not want to impose on the public, I will not directly recommend myself but refer those that are in want of an operator, to those that have honour'd me not only by employing me, but with their thanks and praises for the great benefit they receive from my operations, and the many honourable mouths I have had the honour to put in order, in supplying all defects touching the teeth, make a sufficient number to make me known to any lady or gentleman here, that stand in need of any operator, without particularly pointing out any of them; and therefore shall only add my due thanks to those ladies and gentlemen that have thus honoured me, and my name, and place of abode.

MICHAEL POREE,

6 9 In Broad-street near the Exchange.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
HOPE,
Benj. Davis, Commander;

TO sail with all possible Speed: She is a noted fast sailing Vessel; and has good Accommodations for Passengers. Has Part of her Freight already engaged:——For Freight or Passage, agree with Van Vleck and Company, or said Master.

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters. 6 9

Ten Pistoles Reward.

LOST some Time last Spring, a middle sized plain Gold Watch, capp'd and jewel'd, with an enamel Dial-plate; Maker's Name Andrew Dickie, London, No. 2992. And a red Cornelian Seal with a Coat of Arms, neatly set in Gold. Whoever brings the above described Watch to Thomas Gordon, Watch-maker, in Hanover-Square, New-York shall receive Ten Pistoles Reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Also last Wednesday or Thursday, a middle sized Silver Watch, with a Silver Dial-plate, and Day of the Month on the Name Piece; Maker's Name M. Dexter, London; with a white Cornelian Seal, set in Gold, the Impression a Coat of Arms (a Lion in the Field, with three Hands) Crest, a Hand, and Motto *Sic Cado, fide et Armis.* Whoever brings the above mentioned Watch and Seal, to Thomas Gordon, shall receive Three Pounds Reward 6 9

STOLEN out of the pasture of Abraham Miller in Rye, on Sunday night last, a brown horse about fifteen and an half hands high, has a small star on his forehead, paces and trots well, his near hip something fallen lower than the other; was smooth shod with old shoes before. Any person that will secure the person that took him, and said horse, so as the owner may have him again, shall have 3 Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

Dec. 9, 1769. ABRAHAM MILLER.

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Opposite the Oswego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will sell as cheap, for ready Cash, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Calimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and Cloth coloured, six Quarter Naps, yard wide Forrest Knaps Kersey, Pennifton & Half-thicks, spotted Ruggs striped & rose Blankets, white, yellow, red, striped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Dussils, plain and spotted Swan-skin, Worsted Stockings, yd. and yd. and 3-9th Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Sheeting, German and Irish Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Persians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, striped and plain broad Camblets, Irish Camblets, black Bombazine, best Irish Poplins of different Colours, three, four and six Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlasting broad black Ruffel, besides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Also, Best refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Sick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Rasps, German, blister'd and figure of 3 Steel, American faggot and blister'd do Sheet-Iron, best Gun-Barrels and Locks, best Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Sash Saws, Mill and Cross-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Brass Kettles, best double-gilt Pinchbeck Buckles, at prime Cost, Brass Candlesticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Likewise, Best Bohea Tea, Muscovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and other Dutch Books as usual.

Also, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; square Iron Stoves for Work-shops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot-ash Kettles, and Sugar boylers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and smaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be superior to English Hammers, besides many other Articles in the cast Way, that may be made to any Pattern that shall be left at the Foundery, or at my House.

The *NEW-YORK*
Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of

JOH KEATIG,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Persons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Persons having Occasion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags, are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Linen Rags.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1407.

[THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1769.]

[*The Printer hereof thinking the Press ought to be equally free to all Persons, hopes his Publication of the following Piece, will not give Offence to any of the Persons concerned in its Contents, all of whom, on equal Terms, are at full Liberty to reply, if they think proper.*]

Philadelphia, 1st December, 1769.

To the IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

I Am not insensible that private Altercations are often highly disagreeable to the Public, Nor of my own Incapacity to arrange with Propriety, even the most simple Facts. Yet as a Subject of *Great Britain*, where an Ambition to be foremost in administering Relief to the *oppressed*, and bringing the *Oppressor* to a just and exemplary Punishment, is the grand, the amiable Characteristic of every Member of the Constitution, from the Plebeian to the Prince; and from a Confidence in the Impartiality, Wisdom and Humanity of a People, eminently distinguished in the British Empire, and applauded by every free Nation in the Universe, for their glorious Contests for their Immunities, and their Detestation of Tyranny and Oppression: I think it my indispensible Duty to appeal to the *awful Tribunal of the World*, and to them submit a brief State of my Case, deduced from Facts, founded on sundry Depositions taken before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this City, and now lodged in the Prothonotary's Office: In which I most humbly conceive will appear as notorious a Violation of the *inherent Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, as ever was allowed to pass with Impunity, in a British Government.

In the Month of June, in the Year of our Lord; One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Eight; JONATHAN COWPLAND, a Native and Resident of Philadelphia, and one of the People called *Quakers*. [I by no Means intend this as a Reflection on the People of this Persuasion, of which I believe are as good and virtuous Men as any existing, But only to shew in how many Instances Mr. Cowpland's Conduct has deviated from the passive and upright Principles of his Profession.] Arrived in the Bay of Honduras, where I then was, and for some Time had been, transacting Business in a mercantile Capacity. He came on shore with a Number of Seamen, and without any Kind of Authority or legal Precept, *violently seized my Person*, and under a Pretence of my being indebted to him Six Hundred Pounds, on a Partnership Connection, that subsisted between us in the Island of Jamaica, forcibly carried me on board his Majesty's arm'd Schooner, the Earl of Egmont, *commanded by Lieutenant John Botham*, who happened to arrive in Company with Cowpland, and whose *verbal Order* was the only Authority for this unprecedented Seizure. But on being convinced by sundry Gentlemen that accompanied me, that he was far exceeding the Power delegated to him by his Admiral, and instead of supporting the Dignity of an Officer, sent to inspect and protect a Trade, tolerated by the Definitive Treaty, was degrading himself, to the contemptible Office of a Bailiff, he thought proper to discharge me.

I immediately posted in the most public Place in the said Bay, an Advertisement, testifying my desire to have the Accounts between the said *Cowpland* and myself, determined by *a Court and Jury*, (which in that Place are called occasionally) But Cowpland, for Reasons which will evidently appear by his subsequent Conduct, never attempted by any legal Mode to promote a Settlement,—carefully avoiding an Interview until he had collected a *Banditti of Nine dissolute Seamen*, Who, armed with Muskets, Pistols and Cutlasses, and headed by Thomas Langon and William Wornick, whose desperate Fortunes induced them to any Attempt; however, rash or unjustifiable, for a pecuniary Reward, in the most arbitrary and Outrageous Manner, again seized my Person, forcibly carried me along side of Cowpland's Vessel, then at Anchor in the said Bay; and by his Orders hoisted me over the Gunwale, and confined me under a strong Guard, under Colour of a Writ granted by James Lowrie, Esq; a Magistrate of the said Bay, authorising the aforesaid Wornick and Langon, "to "take into their Custody, the Body of John Wright "Stanly, if to be found within their Bailywick, "and him safely keep, until he finds Bail for his "appearance at a Court to be held on St. George's "Quay, in the said Bay, in fourteen Days to answer the Complaint of Jonathan Cowpland." Several Gentlemen of unquestionable Abilities, immediately tendered themselves Bail for my appearance, agreeable to the Tenor of the Writ, by Virtue of which I was seized, and one of the most considerable Traders in that Place, offered himself *a Security for the immediate Payment of any Sum of Money*, that twelve Men on their Oaths should adjudge him, (*to whom I repeatedly offered to submit our Disputes*) But this and every other Proposal in my Power to offer, consistent with Justice to my real Creditors, (from whom I then expected, and had provided a load for a Ship of Two Hundred Tons) was peremptorily refused by my Opponant, and informed by him, that if I did not possess him of a sufficient Part of my Effects to satisfy his Demand of Six Hundred Pounds, (which appeared to be due from me to the Partnership of *Cowpland and Stanly*, by an erroneous Account produced, founded on a Supposition that he was *alone* responsible for sundry Debts due by the aforesaid Partnership, (*which Debts I am since sued for*) notwithstanding his having undertaken by Advertisement in the Year 1767, to discharge all the said Debts, and for that Purpose possessed himself in Jamaica of a sufficiency of our Property so to do.) He would carry me a *Prisoner to Philadelphia*, where he being in the midst of his Friends, and I an entire Stranger, and the Laws of the Province requiring no further Proof to support any Action he might commence, than his own (*self-serving*) Affirmation, he made no Doubt of obliging me to pay it.

From a Man whose Conduct had often manifested the highest Ingratitude, whose ruling Principle is an avaricious desire (without a Capacity to amass Wealth, I expected but Injustice;—Yet, conscious that on a legal Trial, I should owe him no such Sum of Money; and resting assured that so flagrant a Breach of those inestimable Priviledges, which so eminently distinguished *Englishmen from the abject State of Despotism*, As that of arbitrarily transporting into a distant Country, *a British Subject*, unaccused with the Commission of any felonious Act, but merely under Colour of an uncertain Demand, could never meet the least Countenance in a Country mark'd for a mild and equal Government, and whose *Liberty* is deemed *People's civil Salvation*. I refused to comply with his unreasonable Requisition or to pay any Part of his Demand, unless *proved to be just*. In Consequence of which, and at the same Time, to frustrate the Intention of the Magistrates, (two of whom are appointed by the Admiral on the Jamaica Station, the others annually elected by a Majority of the Votes of the Inhabitants) they having issued an Arrest against Cowpland and Accomplice, for the illegal Detention of my Person, *He* escaped with his Vessel, commanded by the aforesaid *Langon*, and brought me *Vi et armis* to the Port of Philadelphia, closely confining me on board, until he obtained *a Capias ad respondendum*, which was executed by the High Sheriff, Under Sheriffs and Gaoler, attended by Forty or Fifty Inhabitants, at eleven o'Clock at Night, requiring Bail in One Thousand Pound, and for want thereof I was immediately committed to the public Gaol. As soon as I could procure a sufficiency of Money to defray the Expence, (being brought away destitute even of Six Pence, and without an Opportunity to make a proper Disposition of my Affairs) I commenced Actions, as well against Cowpland as Langon, wrote a short State of my *Case*, and endeavoured to get it published in Mr. *Goddard's Pennsylania Chronicle*, but being refused the Use of his Press, after a positive Agreement;* I applied to Messrs. *William and Thomas Bradford, Publisher of the Pennsylvania Journal*, who returned me the following Answer,—"Mr Cowpland "is a *Native*, you are a *Stranger*, it is disagreea-"ble to him that we should print it, having con-"sulted with him on the Occasion; and as his "Friends, are ours, should we publish a Piece so "much to his discredit, we might disoblige such "Gentlemen as are our mutual Friends, and *there-"fore will not do it*."

Finding in the Laws of Pennsylvania, an Act of 8th Geo. I. entitled, An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature, by which "Defendants desirous to "depart the Province, shall, upon Application to the "Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, be allow-"ed special Courts for the more speedy Determina-"tion of such Suit or Action, than may be obtained "by the common and ordinary Course of Proceed-"ings in the said Courts of Common Pleas." I addressed the Court by Petition, dated September 1768. Humbly praying to be allowed a special Court to try the Issue of the Cause on which I was then confined. I renewed my Prayer in *December*, and in *January* 1769, at their Adjournment, when their Worships were pleased to appoint a Day for Trial (my former Applications not succeeding, on Account *of the Plaintiff's Council being either unprepared, absent or indisposed*. But my Opponent, conscious he could not support his Action, endeavoured to effect an Accommodation, by offering me *a Bribe of One Hundred Pistoles*; which not succeeding to his Wish, previous to the Day of Trial, *discontinued his Action, commencing another, only varying the Mode, for the same Debt, which was served on me before I was discharged from the first, requiring the same Bail as in the former; for want of which, I still remained in Durese*.

I was then happy enough to find a Gentleman, who, from a just Abhorrence of Oppression, and from a generous sympathizing Disposition (in Spite of the base Insinuations of "calm thinking Villains," whose nameless, calumniating Letters, met a ready Conveyance to the Public, through the Channel of one of those IMPARTIAL PRESSES, which I had before been denied the Use of) entered special Bail for my Appearance; but not without meeting with the strongest Opposition, in a learned Debate, Whether a Man, independent of the World, and a Resident in the Province, if not possessed of a *Freehold*, though willing to *justify*, should, consistent with *the Principles of Law*, be deemed sufficient Bail?

Mr. Cowpland fearing, that by continuing at Liberty, I should be able to prosecute him vigorously; and concluding, that the Two-fold Affliction of Poverty and Confinement, would in Process of Time, bend me to his Purpose, prevailed on two of his Friends in this City, to whom *we* were indebted about Five Hundred Pounds, to take out an Arrest and execute it on me, *the Day appointed for the Trial of our different Causes*, with particular Instructions to the Sheriff, to admit no Bail, but two Freehollders in One Thousand Pounds, which I being unable to give, was again committed.

I have before observed, that Cowpland, by Advertisement, undertook to discharge the Debts of our Partership, that his Account was founded on a Supposition that he was accountable to our Creditors,—and at the very Time, I was arrested by his Friends, they actually had a Mortgage on Cowpland's Estate, as a Security for that Debt.

Notwithstanding which, those Gentlemen, tho' possessed of ample Fortunes, and supporting the fairest Characters, misled by Prejudice and a desire to serve their *Friend*, have descended to become the *Tools* of an abandoned *Pirate*, and prostituted their unspotted Names, to promote his base Purpose of Oppression. For that this must have been their Motive is incontestibly evident from their exercising an Instance of Conduct, the most unjustly exactious and in which their own Interest could by no Means have been considered, as well as from their rejecting every equitable Proposal in my Power to make them. While my Creditors in the West-Indies and different Parts of America, from a Sense of my Sufferings, as also of my Ability and Disposition to satisfy all just Debts, if indulged with Time to adjust my Affairs (which by Means of the sudden and illegal Seizure of my Person, from my Residence and Property in Honduras, and my long Imprisonment here, are in a most embarrassed State) generously transmitted me their Letter of Licence, with a respite of three Years.

Were I to enumerate the many Efforts I have made to bring those Causes to a judicial Examination, and the artful and litigious Pretences used to prevent it; it would fill a rational Reader with Amazement to think how Justice has been superseeded and the Liberty of the Subject subverted by the Machinations of a *Being*, the proper Object of universal Detestation. But, lest I should offend the Patience of my indulgent Readers, I shall only say, I have been sixteen Months in Philadelphia, the greatest Part of which Time in a close Confinement, rendered doubly painful by *a most infamous Abuse of subordinate Authority*.

Have had six special Courts, agreeable to the aforesaid Act of Assembly, at all which, a Trial has been diverted.

Every Avenue of Complaint to the Public, barr'd by sinister Views and Party Influence! Every Application for Relief to the Legislature rendered ineffectual by the Assiduity and Misrepresentations of cruel and unrelenting Enemies.

My Property, from my Absence, exposed to irreparable Diminution, and my Person languishing in Gaol, destitute even of the common Necessaries of Life, save from the Charitable Donations of a few well disposed Persons—*And this too in America, whose Sons are almost immortalised for their glorious Struggles in the Cause of Freedom, and their laudible Manifestations of their Abhorrence of Oppression. ——Oh Justice retard thy flight!—Oh Liberty, be something more than Echo!*——

JOHN WRIGHT STANLY.

* The Printer hereof thinks himself obliged to declare, in Justice to the Character of Mr. Goddard, that in his Philadelphia Chronicle of the 26th of Sept. 1768. He positively denies ever having refused to print Mr. Stanly's Piece, and says it was never brought to him after it was corrected for the Press. He acknowledged indeed his Refusal to visit Mr. Stanly in Gaol, and gives his Reason for it, which appears to be sufficient.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Camp at Han Tepefey, Auguſt 21.

On the thirty-firſt of July Cabraman Baſhaw came to meet the Vizir on his laſt day's march to Han Tepeſy. The moment the Vizir ſaw him, he flew into a violent paſſion and ordered his head to be cut off immediately. He defended himſelf for ſome moments in retiring, but he was ſoon cut down; and his Selikhtar, or Sword-Bearer, ſeeing his maſter in this ſituation, drew a piſtol with an intention to kill the Vizir; but one of his ſervants ſeeing the motion of his arm, ſtepped between, received the ball in his head, and dropped at the Vizir's feet. The Selikhtar was ſoon cut to pieces, and both their heads were expoſed under the tent of the Criminals, with a long label on that of the Baſhaw, ſetting forth all his crimes. This Baſhaw commanded two thouſand Albanians at the action of Chotchyo, and returned with only one hundred to the camp.

LONDON, September 12.

A few evenings ago a ſhocking murder was committed at Lincoln Caſtle, on James Luſby, a priſoner there, who at the laſt aſſize received ſentence of death for ſheep ſtealing, but ſome favourable circumſtances appearing on his trial was reprieved and left to be tranſported for 14 years; the mercy thus extended to this unhappy man induced him to make ſome uſeful diſcoveries of a moſt notorious gang of thieves, who have for three years paſt been a terror to the interior parts of Lincolnſhire. The 23d of Auguſt John Lary, one of the gang, was committed for ſtealing corn; no ſooner was he brought to the Caſtle, than he entered into a wicked confederacy, with William Mathews (who ſtands charged by the Grand jury, with poiſoning Mr. Cook of Normandy, and three others of his family) to deſtroy poor Luſby: This they effected in the Evening by knocking him down in the pit, and immediately jumping on his body, by which they broke his ribs, and burſt his heart. The villains confeſſed their guilt, and ſaid they ſhould die with pleaſure: and we ſince are informed that Mathews has made a full confeſſion of his poiſoning Mr. Cook's family by arſenick mixed with butter.

OCTOBER 5.

It is very extraordinary, that in the county of Middleſex, the Miniſtry could not procure more than 292 freeholders to vote for their candidate, and in the city, only 679 liverymen polled for Sir Henry Bankes.

It is confidently ſaid, the reply to a late publication from the weſt, was manufactured in the preſence of and under the immediate inſpection of a certain Dowager.

The Viceroy of a neighbouring kingdom has ſent over word, that unleſs his power is enlarged, he ſhall not be able to carry a ſingle point the enſuing winter; in conſequence of which, a privy counſellor has been ſent over to him with ample powers for that purpoſe: For we are aſſured that the Duke of Leinſter, the Earl of Shannon, and the Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, have united their reſpective forces to oppoſe adminiſtration.

Extract of a letter from the Camp near Golar, November 10.

"We have had ſeveral ſmart actions with the enemy, but one at Malwangle laſted ſix hours. We gave way three times, and rallied as often. At laſt we drove the enemy off the field, with the loſs of many brave officers. The ſervice here is very fatiguing, marching while in the heat of the ſun is inſupportable, at night rains, which are ſo exceſſive heavy, that the ſtanding waters are like ſmall ſeas, an enemy haraſſing us on the march with a numerous body of horſe, cutting off our baggage oftentimes marching without tents, cover, &c. for three or four days. However, we bear it very cheerfully, and hope ſoon to make Heyder Alley pay for all."

It is ſtill confidently ſaid that the election of the Lord Mayor, will be ſet aſide by the court of king's-bench, previous to the 9th of November. Term begins on the 6th

Several bets are already made on the return of L—H——d to this kingdom; the odds are that he never viſits it again.

Thurſday general Paoli accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen ſet out for Portſmouth to view the dock-yards, and ſo forth.

Some letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Dey of Algiers had ordered out all his corſairs, to cruiſe againſt the French trade in the Mediterranean.

By letters from Genoa we hear, that the Algerine corſairs have lately plundered ſeveral French veſſels, and have treated the people belonging to them with great inhumanity

We hear that Mr. Alderman Beckford is in the ſixtyfirſt year of his age.

Oct. 17. Yeſterday Mr. —— attended the Court Aldermen agreeable to the ſummons for him to make good the charge againſt the Recorder, Common-Serjeant, and Town-Clerk, in the account of the proceedings at Guildhall on Michaelmas-day laſt, publiſhed in one of the morning papers. When he came before the Court, he was made acquainted that the buſineſs he was called there for, was to make good the ſaid charge. Mr. —— ſaid, "he was glad to get the beſt account of proceedings he could, and that he thought the account brought to him, which he printed, ſeemed to be a very good one, as it corroborated ſo ſtrongly with the accounts in the other papers: He alſo ſaid, his Paper was open to any account they might think proper to publiſh, in anſwer to that complained of, which he would print in as faithful a manner as he did Sir James Hodge's affidavit." His Lordſhip then ſaid, if the officers thought themſelves injured, they muſt ſeek redreſs by proſecution; ſo Mr. —— was diſmiſſed, and told him he had no occaſion to attend again. It was a thin Court, and no other buſineſs was done. The two Sheriffs were preſent.

BOSTON December 11.

We hear that the laſt evening, upon the information of Capt. Joſeph Cordis, Maſter of the Brigantine Meriam, lately arrived at Newbury port, from Hiſpaniola, one Thomas Auſtin, who ſhip'd himſelf, at the Mole of St. Nicholas, on board of ſaid brig by the run of Newbury, was by warrant, from Edmund, Quincy, Eſq; apprehended and committed to his Majeſty's Gaol, upon his confeſſing himſelf to be one of the Crew belonging to the ſhip Black Prince, William Hawkings, Maſter, who ſail'd from Briſtol on the 18th of Decemberr 1768, bound for old Callabar on the Coaſt of Guinea; and on the 29th of January following, 30 of the ſaid Crew roſe upon the Captain and his Officers, and binding them, they were with ſeveral others, ten in Number, put into the ſhip's boats, with Proviſion, &c. ſent adrift to make the neareſt part of the African Coaſt.

We alſo learn from Holis in New Hampſhire, that within a ſhort ſpace of Time the inhabitants there have been obliged to kill above 20 Dogs that had run mad.

PROVIDENCE, December 9.

This day all the goods imported in the ſnow Triſtram, Capt. Shand, lately arrived from London, contrary to the late agreement of the merchants of this town, were delivered into the hands of a committee, to be ſtored, until the act laying duties on glaſs, paper, &c. ſhall be repealed.

From Smithfield we learn, that a few days ſince Mr. William Bowen, of that town, in ſplitting ſome Stuff, the axe rebounding obliquely, unfortunately cut off one of his legs.

NEW-LONDON, December 1.

The following public acts paſſed at the laſt ſeſſions of the General Aſſembly.

An act in addition to, and alteration of the ſtatute of this colony, entituled, "An act for reſtraining, correcting, ſuppreſſing and puniſhing rogues, vagrants, common beggars, and other lewd idle, diſſolute, profane, and diſorderly perſons, and for ſetting them to work."

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the forming and regulating the militia, and for the encouragement of military ſkill, for the better defence of this colony."

WANTED,

A Sober careful young Man, capable of a cloſe Application to Buſineſs, to take the Charge of a Bar and Cellar in a Tavern; ſuch a Perſon properly qualified, and that can produce a good Character, will meet with great Encouragement: For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer hereof.

Likewiſe, a Maid Servant, that can do all Kind of Houſe-Work: A ſober careful Perſon, will hear of a good Place by inquiring of the Printer. 5 8

EVERT BANCKER,

HAS for Sale (reaſonable, for Caſh) at his Store in Wall-Street, oppoſite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Aſſortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black, and ſcarlet cloth, rattenets, ſhalloons, duraats, tammies, Iriſh camblet, callimancos, checkt Barcelona, figured ſtarrets, Pruſſian ſtripes; blue, black, and green hair pluſh, black velvet veſt ſhapes, black, ſilk, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe; ſilk and worſted breeches patterns; black ſilk, and worſted mitts and gloves; worſted caps, Engliſh and Scotch osnaburgs, brown Ruſſia and white Iriſh ſheeting, ¾, and yard wd. Iriſh linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; ¾, and yard wide lawn; beſt fine cambrick, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlaſting; brown buckram, fine twiſt, and buttons, ſilk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton ſtripes, corded and figured dimothy, piſtol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red ſpotted lawn handkerchiefs, ſilk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, ſewing ſilk, white and coloured thread, ſhirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair-cloth, ſhoemakers ſpinnel, beſt net twine, braſs coffee pots, with three cocks; ſmall chaffing-diſhes, weavers bruſhes, white-waſh bruſhes, crotch brooms, hogs ſnouts, duſters, bounders, ſhoe and buckle bruſhes; ſquare marble ſtones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter ſkates, cloves, cinnamon, and ſundry other goods; as alſo a ſecond hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 5 —

TO BE SOLD, BY

HENRY WHITE,

At the Houſe wherein the late Treaſurer lived, between the Coffee-Houſe and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs. 84

Juſt opened, and to be ſold, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

CHARLES M'EVERS,

A Large Aſſortment of Woollens and other Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon.

Alſo, for Caſh only;

Engliſh Tea, by the Cheſt, Hoſe's and Briſtol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Aſhes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N B. All Accounts ſtill depending with the Eſtate of James M'Evers deceaſed, will be put in Suit, if not ſhortly cloſed. 91 —

SHRUB of the beſt Quality and choice freſh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewiſe the beſt Tent Wine in Bottles, to be ſold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf. 68—

MINSHULL, *Carver* and *Gilder*,

From LONDON, lives in Dock-Street,

Near oppoſite Bolton and Sigell's Tavern,

TAKES this Method of informming Ladies and Gentlemen, where they may have Carved Frames for Glaſſes, Picture Frames, Tables, Chairs, Girandoles, Chimney Pieces, Brackets, Candle Stands, Clock and Watch Caſes, Bed and Window Cornicing: He makes Paper Ornaments for Ceilings and Stair Caſes, in the preſent Mode. 58

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing Office at the Exchange, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each ſingle.

FREEMAN's

NEW-YORK

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1770,

CONTAINING

After the Preface,

1. AN *Explanation of the Almanack.*
2. *Eclipſes, Vulgar Notes, Aſpects, &c.*
3. *Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (ſo called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.*
4. *Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are ſuppoſed to govern*
5. *Liſt of his Majeſty's Forces in America and where Stationed.*
6. *Staff Officers.*
7. *Field ditto.*
8. *Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Juriſdictions, and how paid.*
9. *Liſt of his Majeſty's Council, Aſſembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jerſey*
10. *Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.*
11. *The Bantam Cock, a humourous Piece.*
12. *Verſes over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.*
13. *The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1ſt the Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Feſtivals, remarkable Days and Judgment of the Weather, 4 Moon's Place in the Signs. 5. Suns riſing and ſetting 6. Moons do. 7. Moons ſouthing. 8. Times of High Water. 9. Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon 10. Aſpects, ſelect Sentences &c.*
14. *Receipts, to deſtroy and rid Houſes of Bugs, 2, to deſtroy Fleas, 3, to ſcare away Rats and Mice.*
15. *Method of raiſing Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, &c. one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.*
16. *Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs. 2 for the Gout, 3 for the Jaundice, 4, for a Conſumption, or Cough, 5, for the Reumatiſm, 6, for making the Golden Balſam, with its admirable Virtues.*
17. *An Encomium on the Lawyers.*
18. *An excellent cheap and laſting Cement for broken Glaſs or China.*
19. *To make Train Oil anſwer as well as Linſeed Oil, for Houſe Painting, with a cheap Paint free from Duty.—To make Steel produce a abundance of Fire. To make Steel of Iron.*
20. *Turns of Fortune, a Tale,*
21. *None but the Guilty completely miſerable, a Tale.*
22. *A Table to know the exact Number of Days, from any Day in one Month, to the ſame Day in any other Month with the Uſes.*
23. *A Table ſhewing the Amount of Salaries, Wages or Intereſt for any Number of Days, at any Rate, with Examples.*
24. *Table of Coins as they paſs in England and all the Colonies.*
    A new Regulation by the Chamber of Commerce.
25. *Liſt of the Council, Aſſembly, Judges, City Officers in New-York, with the Officers in the Admiralty, Poſt-Office, Supreme & Chancery Courts, &c.*
26. *Engliſh Governors in America.*
27. *Supreme, County, and other Courts, in N. York, New-Jerſey Pennſylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland*
28. *Tide Table, Table of Daily Expence.*
29. *Intereſt Table.*
30. *A complete Table of Roads, with the Miles ſummed up, and the Rates of Poſtage to all Places where Poſts are eſtabliſhed.*
31. *Laws of the Poſt-Office,*
32. *Stages to Philadelphia, &c. and the Rates.*
33. *Quakers General Meetings*
34. *Names of the Packet Boats.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

A

DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED

On SATURDAY, the 10th Day of *Auguſt*, 1769,

AT THE

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,

IN

BERRMAN'S PRECINCT, DUTCHES COUNTY,

In the Province of

NEW-YORK.

BY THE CELEBRATED

RACHEL WILSON,

(One of the People called QUAKERS)

To a numerous Audience of different Perſuaſions.

Taken in ſhort Hand, from the Mouth of the Speaker, by one of the Audience.